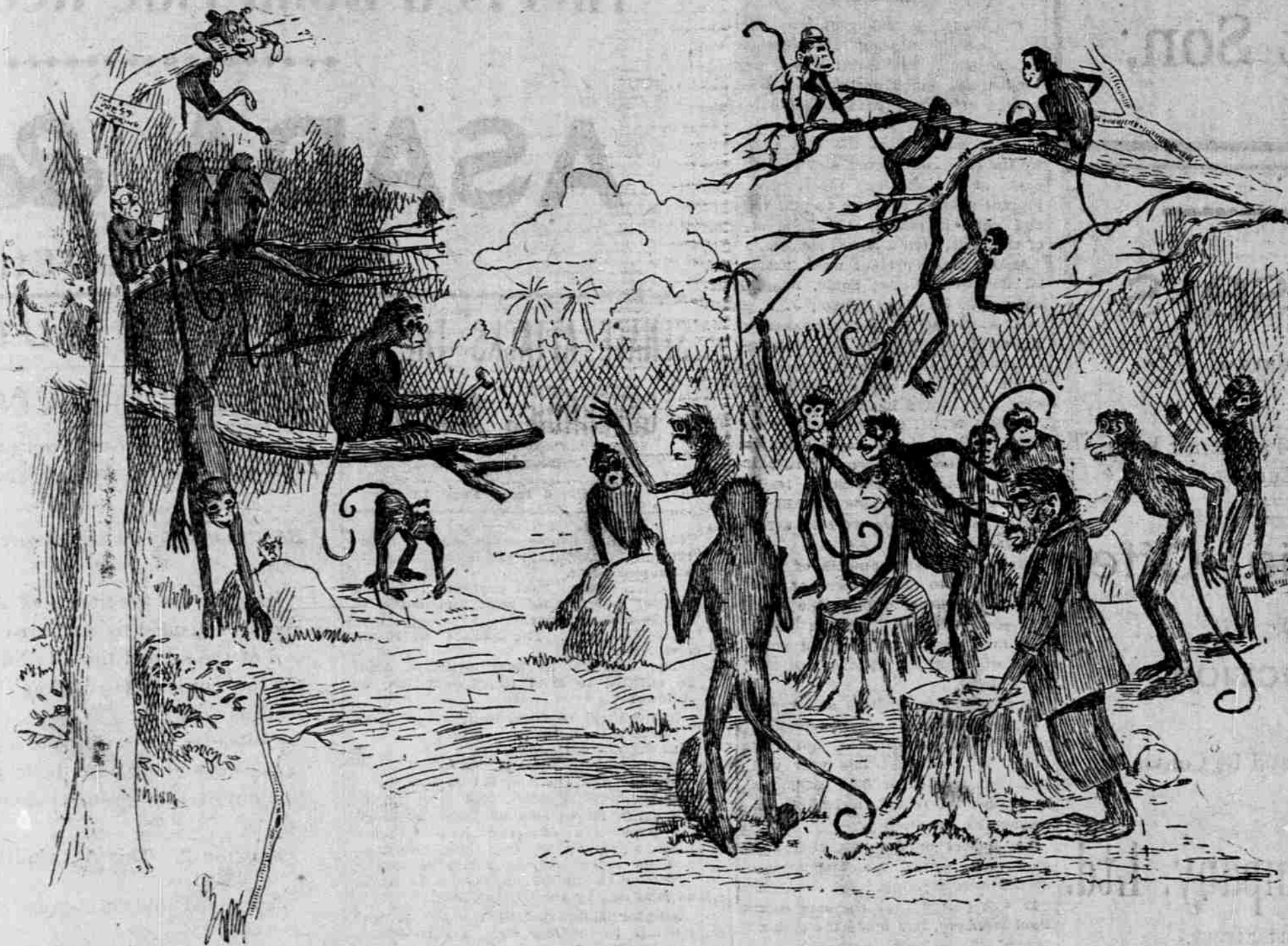


CLOSING HOURS OF SCANDAL-RIDDEN LEGISLATURE

A BANDER-LOG LEGISLATURE.



Here we sit in a branchy row,
Thinking of beautiful things we know;
Dreaming of deeds that we mean to do,
All complete, in a minute or two—
Something noble and grand and good,
Won by merely wishing we could.
Now we're going to—never mind,
Brother, thy tail hangs down behind!

All the talk we ever have heard
Uttered by bat or beast or bird—
Hide or fin or scale or feather—
Jabber it quickly and all together!
Excellent! Wonderful! Once again!
Now we are talking just like men.
Let's pretend we are—never mind,
Brother, thy tail hangs down behind!
This is the way of the monkey kind.

By the rubbish in our wake, and
The noble noise we make,
Be sure, be sure, we're going to
Do some splendid things!

RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE GOVERNOR ON TRAIL
OF LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY

Governor Dole was seen at his residence on Emma street last evening and made the following statement concerning the charge of bribery made by him yesterday morning against the Legislature, and referred to in the Bulletin. The Bulletin says:

It was at this point that the Governor, speaking in the Hawaiian tongue, stated that he knew bribery had been carried on during the present session—members of the Legislature had accepted money to do certain things during the session.

"I stated," said the Governor, "that I had received information which I could not ignore that bribery was extant in the Legislature; and that this reason was sufficient in itself for my refusal to grant the extension asked for."

"I said that the Government hoped to get sufficient evidence to bring prosecutions, but did not know whether it could."

"This report as to what Mr. R. N. Boyd said, is not correct. The Bulletin reports Boyd as follows:

Governor, this is a most serious charge you make and it is one that every man of honor among us wants to see proved. You say you know that bribery has been carried on. Now, then, we are very anxious to know and we want the names of the men who have been bribed and the circumstances of such bribery in order that we may report to the Legislature and in order that punishment may immediately be meted out to the guilty ones."

"Mr. Boyd did not say that," said Mr. Dole. "I think he said it was a 'most serious matter'—something of that kind. He did not say what is reported further. He said nothing except that 'it was a most serious matter.'"

"As to this paragraph?"

The Governor did a little clearing of

the throat, glanced around the room, said that such a thing was very hard to prove and then branched off into another matter that was about as far from bribery as he could conveniently manage at the time.

"There is no truth in that. I spoke of the matter as one that would be attended to by the Attorney-General if sufficient legal evidence could be obtained, and spoke of bribery as difficult to prove, that was all."

The Home Rule mass meeting resolutions adopted Saturday night on the drill-shed grounds were presented to Governor Dole yesterday morning. The resolutions were as follows:

Be it resolved, in mass meeting assembled by the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii, held in Haimolpo Square, on Saturday evening, April 27, 1901, that by unanimous acclamation, and as expressing the will of the people, we are in favor of extending the present session of the Legislature, according to the spirit of the resolutions presented to Governor S. B. Dole by the House of Representatives and Senate, so that our Legislature may complete their work on important and necessary measures now before them, for the welfare and interest of the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii; be it further resolved,

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded and presented by the following committee of five: R. N. Boyd, C. B. Malle, J. W. Kualaku, J. W. Pipikane and T. C. Polikapa, to S. B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Governor Dole said he had received resolutions of a similar nature, both from the Senate and House, and had refused to grant the extension of time asked for, and he therefore refused to grant the prayer in the mass meeting resolutions. The discussion which followed led the Governor to make his charges of bribery as above.

FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL
ON THE CURRENT CRISIS

Editor Advertiser—In an editorial in the Evening Bulletin of this date it is stated:

"The Governor must assume the responsibility for the present legislative blockade because, the majority and minority parties having finally reached a basis or understanding on which they can work and accomplish something, he plants his foot in the midst of this short era of accomplishment and refuses to allow it to continue."

This statement is so remarkable that, if true the community should be informed of the facts.

As a citizen, and one who has had some experience, both in legislative and administrative work of the government, I deem it in the public interest to challenge the truth of the foregoing statement, and to express condemnation of the tactics and plans followed by the Independent majority in the Legislature, and their advisers and defenders.

The incompetence manifested by the majority of the Legislature is apparent to all. The attempts to show disrespect of the authority of the Governor, and thereby (under the circumstances) of the president of the United States, which has been repeatedly indicated during the present session has not, I believe, originated with the native members.

True Hawaiians are gentlemen. They are dignified and courteous, often setting a high example for others.

Following ill-considered and vicious advice, the majority in the Legislature have brought about a result for which they, and their advisers, are alone responsible.

At various times in the past the community of these Islands has had to meet issues caused by the lead of irresponsible, self-seeking or evil-minded persons. In some instances the conditions thus caused have been most serious, but each time the issue has been met.

The sentiment of the great majority of the intelligent people of these Islands has been, and is, in favor of honest and efficient administration of public affairs. Very few have had personal ends to serve, except only as the promotion of the public welfare has been for individual benefit.

This sentiment has been potent in the past, and will prevail in the future.

The attempt to hold the Governor responsible for the present ridiculous condition of affairs in the Legislature cannot commend itself to the intelligence of the community.

Silence would seem to have been misinterpreted, but there is an irresistible public sentiment in the community of these Islands which will rebuke dishonesty and arrogance.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.
Honolulu, April 29, 1901.

Second District: Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.
Third District: Island of Oahu.
Fourth District: Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

That the electors of said districts shall be entitled to elect Senators as follows:

In the First District, four.
In the Second District, three.
In the Third District, seven.
In the Fourth District, one.

That for the purpose of apportioning the membership in the House of Representatives, the Territory of Hawaii is divided into the following Representative districts, viz:

First District: That portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Puna, Hilo and Hamakua.
Second District: That portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Kau, Kona and Kohala.
Third District: The Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.
Fourth District: That portion of the Island of Oahu lying east and south of

The House Against
Needed Loan
Bill.

HOME RULERS
DESERT THEIR SEATS

Military, Police and Health Board
Scored—Report of Leper
Settlement Committee.

Fifty-ninth Day—One hundred and twenty-six bills introduced; thirty-four presented for signature.

Despite flying rumors that a six, a ten or a twelve days' adjournment was to be carried into immediate effect, despite Saturday's protestations and declarations, the House came together yesterday morning like a lot of good little boys and got right down to business. It looked as if some one had given them a good talking to and told them to behave.

There was a crowded gallery assembled to witness the expected fun, but the visitors had to go home disappointed.

The Oahu Ice and Electric bill came from the Senate with the regular 2½ per cent tax on the gross receipts attached to it. The amendment was accepted.

The Loan bill was on the calendar but still remained in the depths of Beckley's secret repository and refused to come out to the feeble calls that were raised for it during the session.

The report of the special joint committee to visit the leper settlement was read and adopted. The committee recommended the government of the settlement by a commission, as already published, to consist of three members, one chosen by the Board of Health, one by the lepers by ballot and the third by these two.

Each of the requests in the long petition sent in by the lepers received attention in the report and a recommendation is made regarding each. A better water supply is declared necessary and the purchase of a steamer to do the business of carrying between Honolulu and the Settlement is advised. Better beef is declared to be needed and it is recommended that the lepers be allowed to construct stores and to conduct coffee shops of their own, but that no outsider be allowed to enter the field.

The report continued as follows:

"From statements made by some of the witnesses that were sworn in by your committee, we learned that there are some people at the settlement whose sickness has been arrested and who do not appear now to be afflicted with leprosy. Your committee would recommend that all such should be discharged from the settlement if, after a thorough bacteriological examination by the Board of Health, it should be decided that they are not lepers."

"By discharging all such, the expenses of the Government in connection with the settlement will be greatly reduced."

"Your committee recommends that every child born of leper parents, after six years of age, if they are not lepers, be removed to a home to be provided for such children near Honolulu. If, however, they are lepers and remain at the settlement, we recommend that they receive full rations at the age of ten years."

"Your committee recommends that a law be allowed in the settlement, to those addicted to its use, but not for purposes of sale."

"Your committee recommends the installation of a district magistrate and police officers for Kalaupapa."

"Your committee recommends that the number of pounds of poi given each leper per week be increased from twenty-one to twenty-five pounds."

The long-looked-for report of the Committee on Public Expenditure then made its appearance, signed by John Emmeluth, J. K. Kekaula, D. K. Kaauwai, C. H. Dickey and W. H. Hoogs.

The report is decidedly torrid in its opinions on the Board of Health and the military and police departments, although the whole expenditure system is severely criticized.

The report, based upon expert statistics, is unusually lengthy, reading in effect as follows:

The per capita cost of government in Hawaii, as shown by the figures of Auditor Austin's books and the census, is \$19.53. In California it is only \$4.06 and in the city of San Francisco, which is supposed to be very costly, only \$18.43. "Further comment is unnecessary."

In the Attorney General's or police department, the committee finds bills paid for meals, cigars and whiskey, hack hire, rent of rifle range, belts and clubs. There are also bills for gloves and silk ties. Regarding these the committee says: "Your committee submits that it might have been to the interest of the community at large if hemp had been substituted for silk in that last item."

Bills for brushes and soap, newspapers, advertising and printing also arouse the ire of the committee.

For stamps the department's bill amounted to \$192.82, which the committee thinks is too much and for ice the bill was \$357.55, which is stated to be excessive, "where meals, cigars and whiskey were only \$18.75."

The military, previously reported on, has some more attention. The report says: "Colonel J. W. Jones drew \$31.70 pay as commander of the First Regiment during the month of January and also \$32.50 as a member of a court of inquiry and as shorthand reporter for the courts \$200, to say nothing of the payments ac-

(Continued on Page 2.)

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